



# Lake County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff Daniel A. Dunlap

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## 2015 ANNUAL REPORT

### 2015 Corrections Division Annual Report

Capt. Cynthia Brooks, *Jail Administrator CJM*



The **Lake County Adult Detention Facility processed 4,960 inmates into the jail in 2015 compared to 5,091 inmates in 2014, 131 less inmates.** In 1993, 37% of the jail's population was comprised of inmates from outside the Lake County courts, otherwise known as rented bed space. (1993 we averaged 120 billable inmates per day). In 2015 less than 6% of the jail's population was from rented bed space to outside agencies (18 of the 328 inmates per day). It also needs to be noted that the average jail population reached a **monthly average of 328 inmates per day in 2015.**

The dramatic increase of inmates incarcerated under the Lake County court system over the past 10 years has greatly impacted the availability of jail beds. The average daily population of inmates being housed on Lake County charges ( *i.e. not being housed for agencies outside of Lake County* ) **averaged 317 Lake County inmates per day, an increase of 32 Lake County inmates per day over 2011. This is an increase of 54% over 1993 when the jail averaged 206 inmates charged under the Lake County courts.**

In 2015 the Lake County Adult Detention Facility managed a daily population average of 328 inmates. (*Reference the 2015 Daily Population Averages for overview*). **Of the 328 inmates housed each day, 256 were males and 72 were females.** Our average male population reached its highest average of 296 per day in the year 2014 and 256 was the highest average population of males in 2015. Also important to note is the fact that the **female population has risen 140% above its 30 per day average in the year 1993.** In 2015 the highest female population reached 106.



In studying the inmate population, in **2015 the jail system averaged 111 Misdemeanor inmates per day and in 2014 averaged 105 Misdemeanor inmates per day.** In 2015, we averaged **224 Felony inmates per day compared to 231 per day in 2014.** This is the eighth year in a row we have averaged more Felons per day then we did Misdemeanors. The Lake County jail once housed 2/3 misdemeanors, and 1/3 felons. **Today, the jail houses 2/3 felons versus 1/3 misdemeanor prisoners.**

In 2014 we **averaged 16 US Marshal Prisoners per day, and in 2015 we averaged 10 US Marshal Prisoners per in day 2015** (*inmates charged under the Federal courts*), as well as **2 Out-Of-County inmates per day in 2014 and 8 Out-Of-County per day in 2015.** These "billable" agencies reimbursed the County \$66.54 for each day they had a

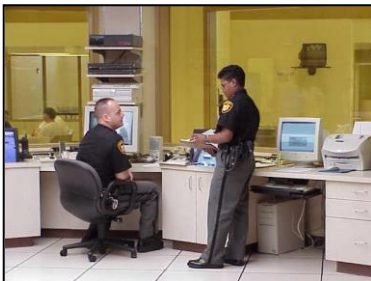
prisoner incarcerated in the Lake County jail. **The “billable population” returned \$258,295.46 to the General Fund of Lake County.** This housing program has helped off-set the significant expenses the jail facilities face in housing today’s inmate populations.

- ▶ *Since 1993 over \$35 million dollars has been generated and returned to the General Fund through rented jail bed space*

Court ordered inmates participate in The *Pay-For-Stay* Program on work release in order to return part of their pay to the jail to off-set their housing costs. **In 2014 the Pay-For-Stay program collected a total pay in of \$39,999.82, with 99 inmates participating in the pay-for-stay program. In 2015 the Pay-For-Stay program collected a total pay in of \$49,266.42 with 120 inmates participating in the pay-for-stay program. In 2014, 43 inmates participated in the Transitional Day Reporting (TDR) program in an effort to find employment. In 2015, 34 inmates participated in the Transitional Day Reporting (TDR) program in an effort to find employment.**

The jail staff is using innovative ideas to control food costs, which is becoming increasingly difficult given the fact that rising fuel prices are significantly increasing the cost of food at every level of society. **In 2015 the jail served 376,008 meals. The average cost per meal in 2015 was \$1.64** *(this price includes supplies, salaries for kitchen staff)* **The average cost for the meal itself was \$1.19.** It needs to be noted that this meal cost did not sacrifice quality or healthfulness given the fact that the meals served in the jail are approved by the State Dietician, and inspected by the Health Department on a monthly basis.

In 2015 the dispensary of the jail examined **over 7,598 inmates were seen by the doctor and nurses in the jail dispensary. This is an average of 633 inmates seen per month.** Besides the daily medical problems that normally exist (colds, flu, etc) the medical staff treated health conditions such as: numerous pregnant females at one time, pregnant females that are addicted to heroin, daily maintenance of numerous diabetic inmates (10-15) requiring daily insulin injections, treatment of inmates with HIV and/or AIDS, gunshot wounds received prior to incarceration, heart problems, an aging inmate population, and dental treatment. The medical staff has seen an enormous spike in inmates that are withdrawing from benzodiazepine, heroin, and alcohol. Jail Physician Dr. Marc McNaughton, and medical programming coordinator Diana Snow, RN, as well as Nita Brickman, RN, Patty Hammers, RN , Christine Weigel RN and Carolyn Barbish, LPN worked together to insure the best possible medical treatment to the inmate population that did not have a very good history of medical maintenance and care prior to their incarceration. They made such achievements through the best possible cost containment measures available to them without reducing the necessary quality of care that helped this facility achieve State certification. *(Reference the 2015 Medical Services Report for overview)*



**The cost of medical services in 2014 was \$632,631.33 and in 2015 the cost for medical services was \$935,870.83** **Note that these costs include the salaries of the nurses, physician and dentist.** This is a constant reminder of the increasing cost of

medical programming in the coming years. Pressing issues in 2015 include responding to

growing demands by the judiciary to provide 24 hour medical care by licensed doctors and nursing staff, as well as the continual plague of frivolous jail litigation by inmates. The Medical Staff continues to work diligently to reduce the costs of medical services. By working with the ADAMHS Board and Beacon Health they have continued the connection to the Central Pharmacy in Columbus. **The pharmacy costs incurred by the jail were \$186,736.36 in 2014 compared to \$291,813.26 in 2015 in medications alone. However it needs to be noted that the jail pharmacy costs were offset by the Ohio Department of Mental Health, saving Lake County \$83,250.60 by ordering through Central Pharmacy.**

Unfortunately, the Correctional Facilities continue to witness a dramatic increase in the mental health needs of the expanded inmate population. **The Mental Health professionals received over 1,926 referrals in 2014 and 1,493 referrals in 2015 a decrease of 433 referrals.**



The part-time psychiatrist contracted to the jail was called in to consult on 280 individuals on 422 occasions due to the seriousness of their mental health conditions. (Reference the 2015 Mental Health Services Report for overview)

Yet, the jail remains committed to the mission of Sheriff Dan Dunlap to return inmates back to society better than when they first came to our doors. To this end the Correctional facility continued in 2015 to develop and expand programming intended to meet such goals.

Inmate Programming and Services continued to grow in the number of volunteers participating in Inmate Programming. In 2015 **120 volunteers from outside of the facility donated over 2053 hours of service to the Correctional Facilities. In total the combined attendance at all inmate programming throughout 2015 equaled 11,063 inmates.** They provided such valuable services as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Men and Women's bible study, Non-Denominational Church services, Catholic Church services, Library Services, GED Programming, and Men's A.A. Recovery programming.



Jail Services continued such programming through Anger Management Education groups and Anger Management Therapy provided by Western Reserve Counseling. Neighboring and Adult Probation assisted through Chemical Dependency Aftercare, as well as Mental Health Counseling and Consultation. Much of this was paid for through a grant through the local ADAMS Board. )

In August 1993 the **Jail Treatment Program** was established to reduce recidivism related to chemical dependency (*Drugs and Alcohol*), as well as other related behaviors.



Further, it was established to link dependent inmates to services intended to increase their chances for recovery through services such as mental health, anger management, and community based rehabilitation programs. **In 2015 a total of 318 inmates completed the program. There were a total of 220 males completing the program, and 98 females.** *(Reference the 2015 Jail Treatment for over view ).*

Most women during incarceration lose their housing, children and any public assistance that they were receiving. Upon release they are usually given a bus token and have pocket change and told not to go back to what they were doing that led them to their incarceration. Many times when women return to the community they have not improved their coping skills, resources, or support systems. Not surprisingly, the end result is that within three years of leaving incarceration, 101 will commit a new offense and sixty-nine will go back to jail. Of the 177 (on average) women released per day, they will be 35 years old, fifty-seven will be white, eighty-two will be black and twenty-nine will be Hispanic. Fewer than forty-four will be married, and 118 will have minor children. Of those with children, twenty-six will have an alcohol dependence problem and thirty-seven will have a diagnosed mental illness. Seventy-four will not have finished high school, and more than half were unemployed before arrest (Aborn, 2005).

The Jail's **Women In Transition Through Support Program** has a mission to assist women in reuniting with a positive and healthy environment that minimizes the circumstances that lead to their repeated incarceration. Our focus is to increase their employment skills, develop positive relationship values and support, elevate their educational level, build self-esteem, control choices through anger management, build strength through drug and alcohol treatment, as well as developing strong family structures. Women who participated in the W.I.T.T.S. program for 2015 worked to increase their employment skills, develop positive relationship values and support, elevate their educational level, build self-esteem, control choices through anger management, build strength through drug and alcohol treatment, as well as developing strong family structures.

Training is key to the development of the detention facilities, as well as the best defense possible in achieving the safe and secure operations of the jails. The State of Ohio demands that all Correction Officers receive **8 hours of in-service training each year**. Given the fact that there are 84 Correction Officers and 16 Support staff this translates to **5151.50 hours** of training. Such a demand could exert an enormous financial burden on the Sheriff's budget should such required training not be approached in an innovative manner. **I am happy to report that Officers received in excess of 43.52 hours of in-service training each, totaling nearly 5151.50 hours of in-service training at a cost of less than \$4,000. Translated, this is a cost of about .78 cents per training hour.** *(Reference the 2015 Training Report for Training overview ).* This training and financial success is due to the innovation of the Corrections Division Training Team members who used their skills to provide cost effective quality training to increase the professionalism of our staff. Starting in 2016 the training team will start using on-line training for the Corrections Division through Classmarker ([www.classmarker.com](http://www.classmarker.com)). Classmarker is a



training site which allows correction officers to complete all their training on-line. The Corrections Divisions training will be tracked and graded through Classmarker. The training supervisors will continue to create monthly training articles/tests which will be entered into Classmarker. Each employee has a specific user name and password to enter the sight. The site is set up so that all tests will be random. Every officer will see a different version of the test. In addition, Classmarker tracks each officer's completed monthly training and the training hours that have been completed. This will streamline training and ensure better tracking for more efficient testing and low cost training.

Again, the annual report would be incomplete if it fails to mention the concerns for the growing inmate population and physical plant issues with the current jail facility. With double bunking the population has risen from 389 to 400 +. In 2015 the jail population hit a high of 421 inmates with 5-9 more sleeping on portable beds. The jail continues to deteriorate and is in need of numerous repairs of the interior for around \$15 million dollars and exterior of the jail for around \$3 million dollars as well as equipment (ie heating units, boilers, appliances, elevators, etc). The graphic panels are 25 + years old and need to be replaced, the key card reader has been upgraded however, it will need to be replaced in the next two years due to parts that are needed that are no longer available, the jail management system will either have to be upgraded or replaced at a cost of \$200,000 or more Any decision addressing these issues will take 3 or more years to complete, and so delay will only complicate problems that are reaching a critical state.

The annual report would also be incomplete if it fails to mention the heroin epidemic that affects many jails, prisons, and households. The Lake County Adult Detention Facility is no stranger to the dangers of heroin and opiate addiction. For years inmates have tried and at times succeeded in bringing contraband into jails and prisons. Anything from syringes, pills, drugs and weapons have been smuggled into correctional facilities through the body cavities and other means from those incarcerated. Inmates will always try to smuggle contraband into correctional facilities knowing that officers cannot search for contraband hidden in body parts where drugs and weapons should never be hidden.

Although shakedowns are conducted on a monthly basis and officers perform pat-down searches and observation searches on inmates, this alone cannot cease contraband from entering the jail. Many jails have acquired and purchased Full Body Scanners in order to curb the amount of contraband that enters the security perimeter of the jail. The body scanners have a very low dose of radiation which should not be harmful to the staff or inmates. The Lake County Adult Detention Facility is in the process of purchasing a full body scanner to assist in eliminating contraband from entering the secure perimeters of the jail.

I encourage everyone to review all of the detailed annual reports from all of jail programs which review in detail that which I have highlighted here in this annual report. Such collaborative efforts as I have highlighted here illustrate the dedication of the members of the Corrections Division to meet the growing demands placed on it with an expanding jail population. Such confidence is marked by the proven excellence and dedication of the men and women that make up the Corrections staff (Correction Officers, Doctors, Nurses, Cooks, Counselors, Maintenance Staff...). Our success is truly possible only through their efforts, labored over 24 hours day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Thanks to all of them, Corrections is working in Lake County, Ohio!

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